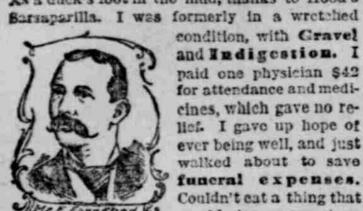
My Health is Solid



condition, with Gravel and Indigestion. I paid one physician \$42 for attendance and medicines, which gave no relief. I gave up hope of ever being well, and just walked about to save funeral expenses. Couldn't eat a thing that

would stay on my stomach. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it did me good. So I kept on till I have taken fourteen bottles and I am perfectly

cured. All symptoms of gravel have disappeared and I have no indigestion." FREDE. EARNFRED, 64 So. Carpenter St., Chicago, Ill. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, billousness. aundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

FILIBUSTERING SUCCESSFUL

Tucker's Bill to Repeal Federal Election Laws Delayed.

Democrats Must Secure a Quorum of Their Own Before It Is Reported to the House-Senate Debate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 .- The Repulicans continued their deadlock of affairs in the House to-day, in order to prevent Mr. Tucker from reporting the bill repealing the federal election laws. They are determined that the bill shall not receive a place on the calendar until the Democrats produce a quorum. In this policy of delay they were again joined by General Tracey and his small coterie of administration Democrats, who are opposed to going shead with the Tucker bill at this time. They sat mute and silent in their seats when their names were called. The revoking of all leaves of absence by the order of yesterday bore fruit to the extent of forty additional Democrats to-day, but leaving them still thirty-one short of a quorum, exclusive of those who are acting with General Tracey. The filibustering to-day lasted until 2 o'clock, when, by a previous order of the House, the eulogies on the late Representative Chipman, of Michigan, were delivered. Mr. Tucker and his colleagues hardly expect to be able to muster a quorum to-morrow, and, on Monday, the House will participate in a body in the peremonies attending the contennial celebration of the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol. On Tuesday, however, they confidently anticipate the presence of their own quorum and then they will be able to brush aside the opposition of the filibusters.

There were numerous corrections made to the journal, to-day, all referring to the roll calls yesterday, but they gave Mr. Reed an opportunity to say drily that he would refrain from alluding to the obvious incorrectness of the journal. Then came more corrections, and Mr. Reed inquired smilingly, how many errors had been found in the journal. The Speaker as smilingly replied that he had not counted them up. Mr. Reed-There have been about seven

or eight corrections. I just want the House to notice it as an instance of the imperfection of parliamentary machinery. [Laugh-

Mr. Boatner of Louisiana, rising to a question of personal explanation, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a newspaper article charging him, together with several others, with siding the Republicans in their filibustering yesterday by absenting themselves on the roll call. So far as he was concerned the statement was absolutely without foundation. He was, during the first roll call, detained by business in the judiciary committee room. Had he been present he would have voted with the Democrats. He had always determinedly advocated the repeal of the federal elec-

Mr. Reed-Perhaps I ought to say that the administration has not relied upon Mr. Boatner. [Laughter.] The Speaker directed the clerk to call for the reports of committees, but the regular

order was demanded. "This is the regular," asserted the

Mr. Burrows dissented from the statement and contended that the regular order was his motion to dispense with the call of committees. On this motion the yeas and nays had been ordered and he thought, though he had a doubt in his mind about it, he would like to have the Speaker's decision that that motion was the unfinished business. The Speaker ruled otherwise and held that that motion was one that died when the House adjourned for the day

Mr. Burrows blandly acquiesced in the ruling, and then moved that the call of committees be dispensed with. On this motion the vote stood-yeas, 1;

nays, 146-no quorum, and Mr. Tucker moved a call of the House, which was ordered. Two hundred and thirty-seven members responded to their names, and then further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

Mr. Clark, of Alabama, made a personal explanation in line with that made by Mr. Boatner earlier in the day. He denied that he had sided with the Republicans yesterday. The federal election laws could not be repealed too promptly or too speedily for

Thea public business was snepended, and the House proceeded to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the late J. Logan Chipman, of Michigan.

REPEAL DAY IN THE SENATE.

Lindsay and Higgins Speak in Favor of Wiping Out the Silver Law. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 .- The day in the

Senate was occupied by the advocates of the repeal of the Sherman law. Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, made his maiden speech. He defended Secretary Carlisle, whose successor in the Senate he is. Tomorrow Senator Allison, of Iowa, will speak, and the fact that he was a delegate to the Brussels monetary conference will add interest to what he may say. Eulogies will be delivered upon the late Senator Stanford. On Monday, at 2 o'clock, the Senate will attend in a body the ceremonies, at the east front of the building. commemorative of the one-hundredth anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol.

Mr. Hoar asked and obtained unanimous consent that the privilege of the Senate for the week ending Sept 23 be extended to Moo, William Wiert Henry, of Virginia, an eminent citizen, who came to Washington to deliver the oration at the anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the

Capitol. The repeal bill was then taken up, and Mr. Lindsay addressed the Senate in favor of the measure. He announced that he would accept no amendment to the pending bill which tolerates the further purchase of silver bullion. In regard to the | not believed that the workmen will insist charge of inconsistency so frequently made on the raise just at present. .

of late against Secretary Cariisle, he defended him at length against the accusation. in 1878 less than eight million silver dollars had been comed in this country; since then we have coined \$419,000,000. This was said in justifi-cation of Mr. Carlisle's course and many other changes in the situation were mentioned in his support. He denounced as without excuse or palliation the effort to connect Mr. Carlisle with a conspiracy to bring on the late panic. He read from the remarks of Senator Teller, of Aug. 30, on this subject, and proceeded to reply to

them :p defense of the Secretary. Mr. Morgan defended the consistency of his arguments against the conference report of 1890 (the Sherman act) with his position now against the repeal of the law. Mr. Higgins then proceeded to address the Senate in favor of repeal. He would vote for repeal because he believed the Sherman act potent, but not the sole cause of all the difficulty.

Mr. McPherson wanted to know, as Mr. Higgins seemed to think that the fear on the part of the industries of the country was one of the potential causes which had produced the panic, why the panic did not manifest itself last November, instead of

waiting until May. Mr. Higgins-I will remind the Senator from New Jersey of the familiar problem in dynamics which we studied in school; of momentum, which is the product of veloc ity and volume. This is a big country. Its momentum carried it forward-the momentum of the unparalleled prosperity that secompanied and followed thirty-three years of Republican administration. [Applause in the galieries. At the conclusion of Mr. Higgins's speech

adjourned. INSURANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

the Senate, after a short executive session,

Connecticut has the largest percentage of life insurance to population. The insurance law passed at the last session of the Michigan Legislature has been

declared unconstitutional. It permitted

unanthorized companies to transact busi-

The life insurance companies paid in death claims in July \$3,184,368, and in endowments \$440,446, a total of \$3,624,814. This does not include five companies from which reports were not received.

The Metropolitan Life has absorbed the People's Industrial of Norwick, Conn. The latter has a capital of \$100,000 and branches H. Osgood, of Norwich, is its president.

It having appeared that Orange, N. J., is in financial distress, the Prudential Life, of Newark, has, at the request of Mayor Fell, come to the relief of the municipality by consenting to take fifty-seven thousand dollars' worth of city bonds at 6 per cent. and accrued interest. It is predicted in insurance circles that

of the thirty-five assessment associations transacting business in Illinois one-balf will retire before the notice of the Insurance Commissioner that requires each of them to maintain a reserve of at least \$5,-000, with which to be in readiness to meet death claims.

During six months ending with June 30 last the fire insurance premiums received in Boston offices reached \$1,770,682, against \$1,394,588 in the corresponding period of 1802. This heavy augmentation is doubtless largely attributable to the increased rates fixed after the March conflagrations, the application of the universal schedule system to many risks, and the large demand for insurance resulting from the disastrous fires in January and March.

The United States Credit System Com-pany, of Newark. N. J., is being sued by M. Levy & Sons, cotton dealers of New Orleans, for the recovery of \$40,000, under a policy insuring the integrity of the credit of the plaintiff's customers to the smount of \$20,000 per annum, the sum named including two years' losses. The defense is the technical one that the company was not informed of the losses within ten days of the occurrence, according to the conditions of the policy.

Mr. G. E. Tarbell has been elected vice president of the Equitable Life, and will take charge of the ager cy business in the United States. He succeeds Mr. E. W. Scott, who has been made foreign vice president, and will hereafter give his attention to the foreign business of the society. Mr. Tarbell has been at the head of the Chicago branch, the largest agency the Equitable has, and it is said of him that during the last five years he has personally placed over \$10,000,000 insurance on the books of his company.

By the report of J. E. Hollingsworth, Commissioner of Insurance of Texas, just issued, it appears that fire insurance in that State is extremely unprofitable. The capital of the sixty-five United States companies doing business there amounted to \$35,275,000, and of the thirty foreign companies \$6,000,000 (taking United States deposits as capital), which aggregated \$41,275,-000, and so far as the business of the State is concerned, not only was there not one dollar of profit earned to pay anything on the capital invested, but an actual loss sus-

tained of \$188,111 on the year's business. The Pacific Insurance Union has recently been investigating a matter of deep importance to fire underwriters on the Pacific coast. Statistics have been applied for and supplied by all the leading companies engaged in the business to show the exact position of Fresno county, California, in regard to its proportion of premium and fire losses. The showing has been most unsatisfactory for the county, the losses averaging \$133 for every \$100 gain on risks. A San Francisco paper says that it is quite certain that within a few days the rates of insurance will be advanced 100 per cent. all over the country.

A Massachusetts publication says that in round numbers there are about \$3,000,000 in the hands of receivers of some forsy defunct endowment orders that once flourished in that Commonwealth. This money belongs to many thousands of certificate holders, the majority of whom are wageearners. How many of these are temporarily out of employment there is no way of determining, but at a conservative estimate : 0 per cent, of this vast sum of money belongs to people who are at present earning nothing, and to whom the immediate receipt of what may be due them would help to bridge over this period of enforced idleness.

A question has arisen as to the pecuniary responsibility for the loss of life and personal injuries attendant upon the slaughter when two Manhattan Beach trains came in collision on the Long Island railroad, on the 16th ultimo. President Midgeley, of the American Casualty Company, saye, in explanation, that his company had a three-year line, covering the liability for casualties to passengers and the general public employes excepted) at a premium of about \$15,000 per annum, but that the insurance expired on the 4th of August, twenty-two days before the accident occurred; a higher rate was demanded, and the road declined the increase, and he believes the company to be uninsured. On the contrary, the railroad company claims that the poliey of the American Casualty Company is still in force, and that, at the time of the Parkville calamity, the insurance was in force to the amount of \$100,000.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

The first of a series of clinical lectures to be given at the City Hospital will be conducted this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The operations will be conducted by Dr. W. H. Wishard. All students and physicians are invited to attend

The Rev. H. A. Cleveland, D. D., will address the meeting of the Murphy Temperance League Sunday afternoon, and the Meridian-street Quartet will furnish the music. The meeting will be held at New York and Alabama streets.

The bakery proprietors have refused to grant the demands made by the men for an merense of 50 cents a week on day work and increase of \$2 a week on night work. They say the times are too hard, and it is

SCANDAL REVIVED

The Pocketing of \$700,000 of Choctaw Indian Money by a Ring.

A Robbery Which Could Have Been Prevented if President Harrison's Suggestions Had Been Heeded.

A few days since Senator Platt, of Connectiont, secured the passage of a resolution of inquiry relative to the part of the Choctaw and Chickasaw appropriation of March 3, 1891, that went to the lobby. Secretary Carlisle showed that \$692,956.50 of the \$2,206,987,50 went directly to the lobby, and that the Indians received \$1,-514,031, and the account is closed. It appears, from the papers sent the Senate by Secretary Carlisle that this large sum of money was paid to James S. Standley, ex-State Treasurer Salmon, of Missouri, D. M. Ross, John C. Orrick and others, of Missouri. A Washington dispatch says: "Not since the days of Pacific Mail has there been such greasing of legislative machinery. Senator Platt is determined to get to the bottom of the scandal and find who were the beneficiaries, and what services they rendered in getting the claim through Congress."

The revelation of the fraud perpetrated in the Choctaw and Chickasaw claim recalls the controversy which took place on the insertion of the appropriation in the Indian appropriation bill, which was passed during the last days of the Fifty-first Congress. When it was proposed by an Arkansas member in the House. Mr. Cannon. the chairman of the committee on appropriations, denounced the proposition as a steal and read a letter from the Secretary of the Interior to susin a light house it secured enough votes to incorporate it in the bill, and it was passed both branches the last day but one of the session. When the bill became a law the lobby pressed for payment, but there was a provision in the clause appropriating the money which warranted President Harrison in refusing payment-that is, the provision requiring that the releases and conveyances shall be satisfactory to the President. They were not satisfactory, for the reason that it was not at that time possible to give the number of acres to be transferred to the United States, because. at that time, all the Indians had not received their allotments of land in severalty, as provided.

Feb. 17, 1892, while the next Congress was in session, President Harrison sent Congress an exhaustive message upon the subject, which, after quoting the clause making the appropriation, continues as

If this section had been submitted to me as a separate measure, especially during the closing hours of the session, I should have disapproved it, but as the Congress was then in its last hours a disapproval of the general Indian appropriation bill, of which it was a part, would have resulted in consequences so far reaching and disastrous that I felt it my duty to approve the bill. But as a duty has devolved upon me by the section quoted, viz., the acceptance and approval of the conveyances provided for, I have fest bound to look into the whole matter. and in view of the facts which I shall presently mention, to postpone any executive action until these facts could be submmitted to Congress.

President Harrison then proceeded to state that it had come to his knowledge that the Choctaw Legislature had entered into an agreement with three citizens of that tribe to pay 25 per cent. of whatever appropriation Congress should make for their services in procuring it. The President submitted with this message the affidavit of one of these agents, by which it appeared that this agreement was secured from the Choctaw Legislature by bribing its members. The other two "agents" deny knowledge of this, but the fact of corrupt methods appeared in the contract to give 25 per cent. of the appropriation to the agents. In that connection President Harrison expressed the opinion that Congress should not so legislate as to give effect to such a con-

After exposing the nature of this lobbying contract, President Harrison went on to show that it was a question of grave doubt whether the Choctaws and Chickssaws had any legal claim for compensation. as it seemed more than probable that they had received ful compensation for the lands years before. If the claim was a just one he showed that the sums of money already paid under other treaties pertaining to these lands should be deducted from the appropriation made. Another objection made was that none of the money would go to whites and negroes, who, as citizens of the Chostaw and Chickasaw nations, were permitted to share the appropriation. which was a violation of treaty with the United States. The best point which the then President made was that it was not even known at that time how much land would be left for converance to the United States after the Indian allotments had been made, consequently the sum to be appropriated could not be accurately stated. The message would fill four columns of the Journal and give the most conclusive reasons why the Congress should repeal the clause appro-

priating the money. The Senate referred the matter to a committee, which subsequently reported that the appropriation should stand, in spite of the argument of the President. That settled the matter; still President Harrison was not fully estisted about the title and gave no order for the payment of the money, leaving the matter to President Cleveland. After a brief delay, to satisfy himself, President Cleveland approved the titles and the money was paid over. It should be added that Mr. Cleveland had no choice in the matter after the titles and transfers were found to be satisfactory.

General Harrison was bitterly denonneed for the course he pursued in this matter, but it needs not be said that he was right. and the credit of Congress would have been saved if it had accepted his suggestions. The investigation will now be interesting, since it will probably bring to light the names of the members who were so persistent in pushing this job through Con-

What Colonel Orrick Knows.

United Press Dispatch St. Louis, Sept. 15 .- Col. John C. Orrick. law partner of Gen. John W. Noble before the latter was made Secretary of the Interior by Harrison, to-day took the hid off the Choctaw land-sale scandal that has been simmering for some time. He said the Fairchild commission appointed by Secretary Noble to negotiate with the Choctaws for their lands had buildozed and bluffed the Indians into a transfer, and that the fright of the Indians had been taken advantage of by persons on the ground floor of the transaction. "I was employed," said Colonel Orrick, "as counsel for the Indian commissioners, and received a fee of \$66,209.60. Fairchild, chairman of the commission, addressed a letter to principal Chief Smallwood, of the Choctaws, wherein he claimed for the government certain lands the Chootaws thought to be their own, and asked for a conference as to the sale of still other lands. That letter," continued Mr. Orrick, "was at the bottom of the enormous expenditure of \$192,000 in fees. What these fees were, other than my own, I do not know. After four years' bickering the terms of the sale, \$1.25 per acre, were agreed upon and the transfer made. Last week, at the Southern Hotel, the Indian commission met and proposed to buy the balance of the Choctaw lands for \$1,750,(0), the same land to which, in the Fairchild letter, it is claimed the Choccaws have no title.' During his conversation Mr. Orrick made it very emphatic that the Indian had been the victim of sharp practice.

Ex-Secretary Noble received a share of attention from Mr. Orrick, and he mcidentally mentioned the probable division of \$200,000 checks between a prominent Missearian and a Choctaw dignitary. Not Cleaned in Three Years,

Royal Robinson sent in a vigorous remonstrance to the Board of Works yesterday morning against the continued neglect of Mississippi, north of Seventh street. Mr. Robinson said that the street repair gang had not been on that part of the street for three or four years past, and the street was

in a very bad condition. The gutters were filled ap, and the street perfectly flat, the street car rails had sunk below the grade, and there were chack holes without number. There was a large accumulation of filth on the street, he said, and when it became thoroughly wet, as it had this week. it took it a "long time" to dry, and in the meantime "it stinks outrageously." "All this you know," said Mr. Robinson, "as I have, myself, several times called your attention to it, and there was at least one petition signed by a large number of property owners sent to you." He suggested that inasmuch as the foreman of the street repair gang had been spending a great deal of money of late, and incidentally doing a little work, perhaps the board could induce him to come out that way. Mr. McGettigan was asked if he had been in the neighborhood this year, and replied that he had not. He was asked if that section of North Mississippi street had been cleaned last year, and replied that he did

"Well, it has been cleaned within the past three years," said President Conduitt, and, as that seemed sufficient for the board, no attention was paid to the communication.

WORK ON THE LIBRARY.

The School Board Makes Further Allowances-A Peaceful Meeting.

The School Board held a brief and peaceful session last night with a few members absent. The committee on finance and auditing requested authority to negotiate the second installment of the temporary loan. The committee recommended that \$10,000 be borrowed and the president and secretary were instructed to sign for that amount notes dated Sept. 18, 1893, and payable Jan. 31, 1894. The original amount of the temporary loan was \$200,000. There is, therefore, only \$10,000 remaining of the amount which the board is privileged to borrow. It is thought the remainder will have to

be used soon. The committee on finance and auditing reported the original claim of the Brown-Ketcham Company for extras for the new library building at \$834.37. On account of a miscalculation of the architect For maide steps \$120, for outside steps \$92.13, and for main entrance grille \$100; total to be deducted, \$812.13. The balance was ordered paid to the Brown-Ketcham Company. The committee on buildings and grounds reported that bids bad been received for painting, whitewashing and calcimining work on the new library. The contract was awarded to F. Fertig at J. H. Jolly was appointed janitor of school No. 5, vice Charles Friedgen, re-

The committee on supervision of the manual training school thought that three lathes ought to be purchased for classes in wood turning. Models were also ordered, at a cost of \$300, for the use of students in mechanical and architectural drawing. The committee on the supervision of music reported that Professor Butler had shown the committee sample copies of national songs to be used in schools. It was recommended that ten thousand copies of these songs be bought at a cost of \$40 and placed in the hands of the children.

Three Men Declared Insane. Justices Daniels and Johnston held three insanity inquests yesterday. Jake Kissling was adjudged insane. He is the man who was sent to the police station, a few nights since, for raising a disturbance at his boarding place, on South Illinois street. An inquest was also held in the case of Thomas Gross, of Haughville. Gross is a young man twenty-four years of age. He first gave indication of insanity by locking himself up in a box car for thirty-six hours. He imagines that he is an expert railroad employa. Thomas Venable, twenty-five years of

age, was also declared insane. His mind has been affected for the past two months. He imagines that every body is after him.

Both Arrested for Perjury. William Green and Bud Hudson, a couple of devotees to that spot on the canal noted by the presence of Wade Hill and his groggery, were arrested yesterday on the charge of perjury. Some time last week the two men indulged in a brawl at Hill's place, and when arrested and brought before the police judge swore that they were the most peaceable citizens in Indianapolis, and that they bad no fight. They were dismissed, but later developments caused their arrest for perjury.

The Kentucky-Avenue Approach. The County Commissioners have decided in the case of the Kentucky-avenue bridge to compel the citizens of West Indianapolis to build the approaches. Nordyke & Marmon have already signed an agreement to insure the building of the approaches by West Indianapolis. A petition was re-ceived from H. L. Hewitt and others, of North Indianapolis, in the matter of opening a highway. The petition will be acted

Dr. Wells's Last Sunday. The Amphion Male Quartet will sing in Grace M. E. Church to-morrow, at both morning and evening services. Among the songs sung will be "The Wayside Cross." By Dr. Wells's request he will doubtless be sent to a different field of labor, and Sunday will close his services with Grace Church.

Odd Fellows' Day at the Fair. Efforts are being made to secure a large attendance of Indiana Odd Fellows at the world's fair on Sept. 26, Odd Fellows' day. It is expected that five thousand members of the order will attend from Indiana on that day. Committees are canvassing among the local lodges to secure a large attendance.

Ratiroad Rates for Indiana Day. The Central Traffic Association roads have authorized one-fare rates for the round trip from all points in Indiana for Indiana day at the fair, Sept. 26. Tickets at this rate will be sold Sept. 26, good for return until Oct. 5.

Randolph County Land Company. Articles of association were filed yesterday by the Parker Land and Improvement Company of Randolph county. The capital stock is \$10,000 and the directors are J. C. Hassey, J. B. McKinney and Alice Has-

Don't You Believe Ir. The Standard Oil Trust is dead, and the obsequies occurred yesterday at New York.

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This is accounted for by the fact that Dr. Price's flavors are just as as represented-free from poisonous oils and ethers, are true to nature, made from the finest fruits, of delicate taste, and of the greatest strength attainable. The housewife who uses them once will never purchase the cheap substitutes.

MI L A EOUS. PI Deenis JOHNA TO LANGE I enus Ivania street, Indiana, olis, Ind.

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The Best Representative of the Art in This Country.

Some Things She Has to Say Which Make Interesting Reading.

If there is anything which a woman is calculated to do bet er than a man it is in the care of and attention to the hair. Her natural skill and taste make her pre-eminently man's superior. This explains the great popularity of Mrs. C. V. Wentworth, who stands easily the foremost tonsorial artist in this country. Seen at her tonsorial parlors, at 5 Main street,

Waterville, Maine, she said:

"I am well and strong again now. For the past two years my health has been so poor I could not do my work: could not walk across the house, in fact. I got so feeble that the best doctors in this city said if I went to sleep on my left side I would never wake again.

"I heard of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and thought I would try it, and when I had taken one bottle I was very much better. I have taken four bottles of this remarkable medicine, and it has done me more good than any medicine I ever took.

"I am now able to do my work, and have gained twenty-five pounds in weight. I cannot say enough in its praise."



The singular thing is that all the doctors in the city gave Mrs. Wentworth up as incurable, saying that she could not possibly live. Now that they have seen the wonders performed by this great and valuable medicine there is no doubt that they are prescribing and giving Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy for every disease. It certainly cures more diseases than any other remedy ever discovered, and physicians and druggists are recommending it all over the country as the best of all medicinesthe ideal remedy, in fact, to invigorate the blood, strengthen the nerves and start up a healthy action of the liver, kidneys and bowels. Use this remedy now and it will make you

strong and well-in fact, put you in perfect health again. It is purely vegetable and harm less, and druggists keep it for \$1. It is the prescription and discovery of the famous physician, Dr. Greene, of 35 West Fourteenth street, New York, the successful specialist in curing all forms of nervous and chronic diseases, and he can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

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Despite the warm weather, Straw Hats are being rapidly relegated to the past, and fall goods are on the boom.

Evidently the Model's styles and shapes have caught the popular fancy greater this season than ever before.

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Bichmond and Columbus, O ... *18.00 am *3.20 pm
Madison and Columbus, O ... *18.00 am *15.50 pm Columbus, Ind., and Louisville. *4.00 pm

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North Vernon and Madison..... 44.00 pm 10.20 am

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From Indianapolis Union Station Trains leave for St. Louis 7:30 am., 11:50 am., 1:00 pm., 11:00 pm. Trains connect at Terre Hante for E. & T. H. points. Evansville sleeper on 11:00 p. m. train. Trains arrive from St. Louis 3:30 am., 4:50 am., 2:50 pm., 5:20 pm., 7:45 pm.
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